erections of the time of Haidar Ali. Buchanan, writing in 1800, says:—"The view of Maddagiri on approaching it from the east, is much finer than that of any hill-fort I have seen." But for picturesqueness of situation, nothing can exceed that of the Narasimha temple on Dēvarāyadurga, which was built in the time of Chikka Dēva Rāja (1672-1704). The group of rocky pinnacles, on a ledge of which it stands, reminds one of some scene on the Rhine. The building itself is not in any way remarkable.

The extensive fortifications of the upper fort of Chitaldrug are good specimens of the military buildings of the latter part of the 18th century, erected in the time of Haidar Ali and Tīpu Sultān, with the assistance probably of French engineers. They contain immense granaries and pits for storing oil and ghee. Also a number of temples, of much older date. The *Mahal* or palace erected by Tīpu Sultān in the inner fort below is used as a *cutcherry*. Recently there has been excavated a quadruple mill in the arsenal, which was probably intended for preparing gunpowder.

III. Conservation of Ancient Buildings.

Application of Ancient Monuments Regulation.

In regard to the conservation of architectural remains of historical or other interest, reference may be made to Volume IV, Chapter VIII. The preservation of such buildings is now governed by the Ancient Monuments Regulation, an enactment largely based on the Indian Act bearing on the subject.

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